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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/911,816	07/24/2001	Kazuho Oku	13280-003001	6289

26161 7590 07/19/2005

FISH & RICHARDSON PC
225 FRANKLIN ST
BOSTON, MA 02110

EXAMINER	
TAYLOR, NICHOLAS R	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2141	

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/911,816	OKU, KAZUHO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nicholas R. Taylor	2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 May 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *2-14,20 and 23-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *2-14,20 and 23-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24 July 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 2-14, 20, and 23-28 have been presented for examination and are rejected.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 5/12/2005 have been fully considered but they are deemed not persuasive.

3. In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that:

(A) Prior art of Fuh and Kahn does not teach a data server that determines whether URLs are channel URLs that are of a set of URLs of web servers that provide contents of a predetermined field, and binds and transmits a plurality of contents respectively provided by web servers into a single channel.

As to point (A), Kahn teaches a system that processes contents into corresponding channel URLs (Kahn, column 9, line 65 to column 10, line 19, wherein the content type classification are channel URLs of a predetermined field.) Kahn then binds this content into a single channel: "...retrieved content is aggregated at a network server..." and "...content from the world wide web is collected and converted into a format amenable to the wireless device" (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.) Therefore,

Kahn teaches the claimed limitation and the amended claim does not distinguish itself from the cited art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 5-7, 10-14, 20, 23, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuh et al. (US Patent 6,463,474) and Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575.)

6. As per claim 2, Fuh teaches:

a user information database for storing user identification (ID) information (Fuh, column 8, lines 30-33, and column 12, lines 26-38); and

an authentication server for performing authentication based upon the user ID information by using the user information database (Fuh, column 8, lines 25-33, and column 12, lines 26-38) when the user ID information and a uniform resource locators (URLs) (Fuh, column 7, lines 30-40) of a web server are input, and outputting the URLs after performing the authentication (Fuh, column 8, lines 33-37, wherein allowing authorization outputs the URLs.)

However, Fuh fails to teach the system that processes the contents provided by the web server into a predetermined format, and transmits the processed contents to the portable terminal via a network. Fuh also fails to teach a data server for requesting that the web servers corresponding to respective channel URLs provide the contents when the URLs provided by the authentication server are channel URLs that are of a set of URLs of the web servers that provide contents of a predetermined field, binding a plurality of contents respectively provided by the web servers into a single channel, processing the contents of the single channel into a predetermined format, and transmitting the processed contents to the portable terminal.

Kahn teaches a system that processes contents into corresponding channel URLs (Kahn, column 9 line 65 to column 10 line 19, wherein the content type classification are channel URLs of a predetermined field) to a predetermined format accessible on portable terminals and transmits that format wirelessly to the terminal via the network (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.) Kahn also teaches a data server that supplies the corresponding URL channel contents and binds the contents into a single channel (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh and Kahn to provide the content processing of Kahn in the system of Fuh, because doing so would allow internet access to all web sites from an authenticated portable terminal without engineering websites on a case by case basis (Khan, column 1, lines 37-41.)

7. As per claim 5, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server requests the contents, the web server provides the contents to the data server in the case a user who accesses via the portable terminal is a service user who can receive the contents (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

8. As per claim 6, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server provides the user ID information provided by the authentication server (Fuh, column 12, lines 26-38) to a plurality of web servers respectively corresponding to the channel URLs, and the respective web servers request a password input for authenticating the service user when the data server requests the contents (Fuh, column 12, lines 26-38), and they perform authentication via the user's password and the user ID information input via the portable terminal (Fuh, column 12, lines 26-38.)

9. As per claim 7, Fuh teaches:

a user information database for storing user identification (ID) information (Fuh, column 8, lines 30-33, and column 12, lines 26-38);

a data server for performing authentication based upon the user ID information by using the user information database (Fuh, column 8, lines 25-33) when the user ID information and a uniform resource locators (URLs) (Fuh, column 7, lines 30-40) of a web server are input.

However, Fuh fails to teach the system that processes the contents provided by the web server into a predetermined format, and transmits the processed contents to

the portable terminal via a network. Fuh also fails to teach a data server for requesting that the web servers corresponding to respective URLs provide the contents when performing the authentication and processing the provided contents into a predetermined format and transmitting the processed contents to the portable terminal.

Kahn teaches a system that processes contents into corresponding URLs (Kahn, column 9 line 65 to column 10 line 19, wherein the content type classification are URLs of a predetermined field) to a predetermined format accessible on portable terminals and transmits that format wirelessly to the terminal via the network (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.) Kahn also teaches a data server that supplies the corresponding URL contents and binds the contents into a single channel (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh and Kahn to provide the content processing of Kahn in the system of Fuh, because doing so would allow internet access to all web sites from an authenticated portable terminal without engineering websites on a case by case basis (Khan, column 1, lines 37-41.)

10. As per claim 10, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server binds the contents into a single channel and transmits the same to the portable terminal (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

11. As per claim 11, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server processes the contents according to a display specification of the portable terminal and transmits them (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

12. As per claim 12, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server comprises:

an image compressor for receiving the contents from the web server, and reducing image sizes or a number of colors according to the specification of the portable terminal (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51); and

a proxy unit for monitoring data transmitted by the portable terminal or the web server (Kahn, column 17, lines 11-15, where latency of the data is monitored), and when the contents transmitted by the web server include image information, calling the image compressor (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51.)

13. As per claim 13, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server further comprises a filter for filtering information that is inappropriate or is not needed for the portable terminal among the contents provided by the web server (Kahn, column 25 line 62 to column 26 line 9, specifically in step three where content that isn't pre-selected is filtered out.)

14. As per claim 14, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the data server further comprises a channel generator for binding a plurality of contents of a predetermined

field provided by the web server into a single channel (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.)

15. As per claim 20, Kahn teaches a server for receiving contents via a network and providing the contents to a portable terminal connected to the network (Kahn, column 9, lines 55-63) and a program on the computer for implementing functions of requesting that a desired web server corresponding to a uniform resource locator (URL) of the web server input by the portable terminal provides the contents (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65), binding a plurality of contents respectively provided by the web servers into a single channel (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65), processing the contents of the single channel and transmitting the processed contents to the portable terminal (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.)

However, Kahn fails to teach a program on the computer for implementing functions of performing authentication based upon user identification (ID) information. Fuh teaches the use of a user authentication server for accessing network resources (Fuh, column 8, lines 24-38, specifically the AAA server, and column 12, lines 26-38.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Kahn and Fuh to provide actions done according to authentication results brought about by user identification (ID) information input by the portable terminal of Fuh in the system of Kahn, because doing so would allow internet access to all web sites from an authenticated portable terminal without engineering websites on a case by case basis (Khan, column 1, lines 37-41.)

16. As per claim 23, Kahn teaches a contents-providing method of a system for receiving contents from a plurality of web servers and providing the contents to a portable terminal connected via a network (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.) Kahn also teaches the use of user information and URLs input by the portable terminal (Kahn, column 10, lines 1-10, wherein user information and URLs are inherent in the secure account information transaction of step 1.) Kahn also teaches determining whether the URL is a channel URL that is of a set of URLs of a plurality of web servers that provide contents of a predetermined field and requesting that the respective web servers corresponding to the respective channel URLs provide the contents (Kahn, column 9 line 54 to column 10 line 19, wherein the content types are channel URLs of a predetermined field, and column 10, lines 51-65.) Kahn also teaches binding a plurality of contents respectively provided by the web servers into a single channel when the contents are provided by the respective web servers according to the request (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65), and reducing image sizes of the contents of the single channel or reducing a number of colors so as to convert them according to a specification of the portable terminal when the contents are provided by the respective web servers according to the request and transmitting the contents to the terminal (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51, and column 10, lines 51-65.)

However, Kahn fails to teach extracting user information corresponding to user identification (ID) information and authenticating the user. Fuh teaches the use of a

user authentication server for accessing network resources (Fuh, column 8, lines 24-38, specifically concerning the AAA server, and column 12, lines 26-38.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Kahn and Fuh to provide extracting user information corresponding to user identification (ID) information and authenticating the user of Fuh in the system of Kahn, because doing so would allow internet access to all web sites from an authenticated portable terminal without engineering websites on a case by case basis (Khan, column 1, lines 37-41.)

17. As per claim 26, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein the method further comprises: requesting a password from the portable terminal when a password input request for authenticating service users who can receive desired contents from a web server is generated according to the contents request; and providing the password to the web server and authenticating the service user when the password is provided to the portable terminal (Fuh, column 12, lines 26-38.)

18. As per claim 27, Fuh-Kahn teaches the system wherein when it is determined that the corresponding user is a service user according to the password provided by the portable terminal in the step of providing the contents, the web server provides the contents to the user (Fuh, column 12, lines 26-38.)

19. Claims 3, 4, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuh et al. (US Patent 6,463,474) and Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575), further in view of Ronen et al. (US Patent 5,905,736.)

20. As per claim 3, Fuh-Kahn teach a system wherein the user information database stores user information corresponding to the user ID information, the authentication server extracts user information corresponding to the user ID information from the user information database and outputs the same with the URLs when performing authentication based on the user ID information (Fuh, column 12, lines 26-38 and column 13, lines 2-8.)

However, Fuh-Kahn fails to teach the system further comprises a billing server for settling fees for the contents provided by the web servers having the provided URLs based on the user information provided by the authentication server. Ronen teaches a billing server for settling fees for a variety of web server provided content based on URLs (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh-Kahn and Ronen to provide the billing system of Ronen in the system of Fuh-Kahn, because doing so would enable transparent charging for Internet content receiving services (Ronen, column 1 line 65 to column 2 line 3.)

21. As per claim 4, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen teaches the system further wherein the billing server settles the respective fees of the web servers (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19) corresponding to the channel URLs when the URLs provided by the portable terminal are channel URLs (Kahn, column 9 line 65 to column 10 line 19, wherein the content type classification are channel URLs of a predetermined field), the data server transmits the settlement results to the respective web servers corresponding to the channel URLs when the settlement results of the billing server are provided, and the respective web servers determine the settlement results and when the settlement of the fees is performed and provide the corresponding contents to the data server (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19.)

22. As per claim 24, Fuh-Kahn teaches the above, yet fails to teach settling the fees for the contents provided by the web servers corresponding to the respective channel URLs. Ronen teaches respectively settling fees for contents provided by a web server corresponding to respective channel URLs based upon the user information (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh-Kahn and Ronen to provide the billing system of Ronen in the system of Fuh-Kahn, because doing so would enable transparent charging for Internet content receiving services (Ronen, column 1 line 65 to column 2 line 3.)

23. As per claim 25, Fuh-Kahn teaches the above, yet fails to teach wherein when the contents are requested in (c), the settlement results are provided to the web servers corresponding to the respective channel URLs. Ronen teaches when contents are requested the settlement results are provided to the web servers corresponding to the respective channel URLs (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh-Kahn and Ronen to provide the billing system of Ronen in the system of Fuh-Kahn, because doing so would enable transparent charging for Internet content receiving services (Ronen, column 1 line 65 to column 2 line 3.)

24. Claims 8-10 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuh et al. (US Patent 6,463,474) and Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575), and Ronen et al. (US Patent 5,905,736), further in view of Kappel (US Patent 5,905,736.)

25. As per claim 8, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen teaches processing and transmitting contents provided by the web server (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.) Fuh-Kahn-Ronen also teaches an authentication server that provides user information extracted from a user information database (Fuh, column 8, lines 30-33, and column 12, lines 26-38.)

However, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen fails to teach wherein the system further comprises an advertisement server for providing advertisement contents, wherein the advertisement server extracts the advertisement contents according to the user information provided by the data server and provides the advertisement contents to the data server, and the data server processes the advertisement contents provided by the advertisement server. Kappel teaches an advertisement server that extracts advertisement content according to user information and provides the contents back to the data server, which then processes the contents (Kappel, column 9, lines 47-67.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh-Kahn-Ronen and Kappel to provide the advertisement server of Kappel in the system of Fuh-Kahn-Ronen, because doing so would allow advertisements targeting the audience using the system (Kappel, column 2, lines 53-55.)

26. As per claim 9, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen teaches processing and transmitting contents provided by the web server (Kahn, column 9 line 55 to column 10 line 19, and column 10 lines 51-65.)

However, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen fails to teach wherein the system further comprises an advertisement server for providing advertisement contents, and wherein the advertisement server extracts the advertisement contents according to the user information provided by the data server and provides the advertisement contents to the data server, and the data server processes the advertisement contents provided by the

advertisement server and the contents provided by the web server. Kappel teaches an advertisement server that extracts advertisement content according to user information provided by a data server and provides that to the data server, which then processes the contents (Kappel, column 9, lines 47-67.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Fuh-Kahn-Ronen and Kappel to provide the advertisement server of Kappel in the system of Fuh-Kahn-Ronen, because doing so would allow advertisements targeting the audience using the system (Kappel, column 2, lines 53-55.)

27. As per claim 10, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen-Kappel teaches the system wherein the data server binds the contents into a single channel and transmits the same to the portable terminal (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

28. As per claim 28, Fuh-Kahn-Ronen-Kappel teaches the system wherein the data server binds the contents into a single channel and transmits the same to the portable terminal (Kahn, column 10, lines 51-65.)

Conclusion

29. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Taylor whose telephone number is (571) 272-3889. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00am to 5:30pm, with alternating Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-3718.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nicholas Taylor
Examiner
Art Unit 2141

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER